

§9.141

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–15 Edition)

(7) Then following the unnamed stream east-northeast approximately 0.5 miles to its source;

(8) Then northeast in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, through the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1846 feet elevation, to the 1600 foot contour line in the eastern portion of section 8, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(9) Then following the 1600 foot contour line generally north and west for approximately 10 miles, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between sections 12 and 13, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the Yountville U.S.G.S. map;

(10) Then following the section boundary line west approximately 1.1 miles to the intersection with an unnamed, unimproved road;

(11) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2114 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2023 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(13) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to Haystack (peak), the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-320, 57 FR 2681, Jan. 22, 1992]

§9.141 Escondido Valley.

(a) *Name*. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Escondido Valley.”

(b) *Approved map*. The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the “Escondido Valley” viticultural area is 1 U.S.G.S. (scale 1:250,000) map. It is titled Fort Stockton, Texas, 1954 (revised 1973).

(c) *Boundary*. The Escondido Valley viticultural area is located in Pecos County, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Route 10 (I-10) and an intermittent stream approximately 18 miles east of the city of Fort Stockton (standard reference GE3317 on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map);

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows I-10 in an easterly direction approximately 9 miles until a southbound trail diverges from I-10 just past the point where it intersects

horizontal grid line 2 of square GE on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary then follows the trail in a generally southeasterly direction about 5 miles until it intersects the 3000 foot contour line;

(4) The boundary follows the 3000 foot contour line in a generally westerly direction approximately 17 miles;

(5) The boundary continues to follow the 3000 foot contour line as it turns sharply northwest, but diverges from the contour line when the contour line turns south again;

(6) From the point where it diverges from the contour line, the boundary follows a straight north-northwesterly line as it returns to the beginning point at I-10.

[ATF-322, 57 FR 20761, May 15, 1992]

§9.142 Bennett Valley.

(a) *Name*. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Bennett Valley”.

(b) *Approved maps*. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Bennett Valley viticultural area are four 1:24,000 scale USGS topographic maps. They are titled:

(1) Santa Rosa Quadrangle, CA—Sonoma Co. 1994

(2) Kenwood Quadrangle, CA 1954, photorevised 1980

(3) Glen Ellen Quadrangle, CA—Sonoma Co. 1954, photorevised 1980

(4) Cotati Quadrangle, CA—Sonoma Co. 1954, photorevised 1980

(c) *Boundary*. The Bennett Valley viticultural area is entirely within Sonoma County, California, and is located northwest of the peak of Sonoma Mountain and southeast of the city of Santa Rosa.

(1) Beginning at the peak of Taylor Mountain (BM 1401), Section 6, T6N, R7W, proceed straight northeast to the intersection of the common line between Sections 31 and 32 and the 560-foot elevation line, T7N, R7W; continue straight northeast at the same angle, crossing the Bennett Valley Golf Course and Matanzas Creek, to a point on the 500-foot elevation line approximately 400 feet north of the southern boundary of Section 20, T7N, R7W (Santa Rosa Quadrangle); then